

William Wilberforce A Biography

== Early life == 33cea84b80 The university currently offers twenty-five academic programs of undergraduate and graduate study. Since 1966, the school has emphasized cooperative education in which students do internships in their field of study in addition to their coursework. The school is a member of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and its athletic teams, the Bulldogs... 33cea84b80

Henry Wilberforce Henry William Wilberforce (22 September 1807 – 23 April 1873) was an English Tractarian cleric of the Church of England and then Catholic newspaper proprietor Henry William Wilberforce (22 September 1807 – 23 April 1873) was an English Tractarian cleric of the Church of England and then Catholic newspaper proprietor, editor and journalist 33cea84b80

Wilberforce was born in Clapham on 21 July 1798 to William Wilberforce, a member of Parliament and prominent abolitionist campaigner, and his wife Barbara Wilberforce. He was their eldest child. He was educated at a school in Cambridgeshire before attending Trinity College, Cambridge in 1817–1820, and was then admitted to study at the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar in 1825. 33cea84b80

Wilberforce University In 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME), which had ties to the school since its inception. It is one of three historically black universities established before the American Civil War. Church (MEC), it is named after English statesman and abolitionist William Wilberforce. WU remains affiliated with the AME. In 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) Wilberforce University (WU) is a private university in Wilberforce, Ohio, United States. Founded in 1856 by the Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC), it is named after English statesman and abolitionist William Wilberforce 33cea84b80

Samuel Wilberforce was from 1812 under Stephen Langston, and then Edward Garrard Marsh. With Henry Hoare of Staplehurst and others,... 33cea84b80 He was born at Clapham Common, London, the fifth child of William Wilberforce, a major campaigner against the slave trade and slavery, and Barbara Spooner; he was the younger brother of Robert Isaac Wilberforce. He had an Anglican education, outside the English public schools. This was the "private and domestic" pattern of instruction chosen for his sons by William Wilberforce. It concentrated on a traditional teaching of the classics, but in a clerical home environment. 33cea84b80 The son of John Bird and Judith Wilberforce, he was born in Coventry. He was a cousin of the philanthropist William Wilberforce, with whom he shared an interest in the well-being of slaves. He arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, in 1807 where he founded the Cape Philanthropic Society. In 1810, he was appointed Controller of Customs, a civil service position he retained until his death. His knowledge of finance and management were useful to the many bodies on which he served. He drew up the Colony's game laws, using his legal expertise. Transporting cargo in his own ships, particularly with St. Helena and Mauritius, he was involved in the import and export trade of the colony. A confidant of Lord Charles Somerset, governor of the Cape Colony, he never a subservient 'yes'-man. 33cea84b80

Richard Wilberforce, Baron Wilberforce Richard Orme Wilberforce, Baron Wilberforce, CMG, OBE, PC (11 March 1907 – 15 February 2003) was a British judge. He was a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary Richard Orme Wilberforce, Baron Wilberforce, (11 March 1907 – 15 February 2003) was a British judge. He was a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary from 1964 to 1982 33cea84b80

Barbara Wilberforce Barbara Ann Wilberforce (née Spooner; 1771 – 21 April 1847) was the wife of abolitionist and politician William Wilberforce. Barbara Wilberforce was born Barbara Ann Wilberforce (née Spooner; 1771 – 21 April 1847) was the wife of abolitionist and politician William Wilberforce 33cea84b80

== Life == 33cea84b80 The controversial book The State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822, was written anonymously by Bird. Covering in detail the system of government at the Cape, the law courts, the burgher senate, registration... 33cea84b80 He was a Justice of the Peace for Yorkshire and for Middlesex, and at the 1837 general election was returned as a Conservative for Kingston upon Hull, a seat his father had represented in the 1780s, but this was overturned by an election petition the following year. He did not return to Parliament, though he contested Taunton in the 1841 general election, and Bradford in a subsequent by-election. 33cea84b80

William Wilberforce (1798–1879) He was briefly a Member of Parliament in William Wilberforce (21 July 1798 – 26 May 1879) was a British lawyer, the eldest son of William Wilberforce. William Wilberforce (21 July 1798 – 26 May 1879) was a British lawyer, the eldest son of William Wilberforce. He was briefly a Member of Parliament in 1837–38 33cea84b80

== Early life and career == 33cea84b80 He was the fourth and youngest son of William Wilberforce and his wife, Barbara Ann Spooner, his brothers being the lawyer William Wilberforce the younger and the clerics Robert Wilberforce and Samuel Wilberforce. He was educated by clerical tutors, firstly when he was nine by John Sargent at Graffham, a follower of Charles Simeon linked to the Wilberforces by marriage. 33cea84b80 == Early life == 33cea84b80 She was the eldest daughter and third child of Isaac Spooner of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire, a banker of Birmingham, and his wife, Barbara Gough-Calthorpe, daughter of Sir Henry Gough, 1st Baronet, sister of Henry Gough-Calthorpe, 1st Baron Calthorpe and granddaughter of the MP Reynolds Calthorpe. 33cea84b80

William Wilberforce William Wilberforce (24 August 1759 – 29 July 1833) was a British politician, philanthropist, and a leader of the movement to abolish the Atlantic slave William Wilberforce (24 August 1759 – 29 July 1833) was a British politician, philanthropist, and a leader of the movement to abolish the Atlantic slave trade. A native of Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, he began his political career in 1780, and became an independent Member of Parliament (MP) for Yorkshire (1784–1812). In 1785, he underwent a conversion experience and became an evangelical Anglican, which resulted in major changes to his lifestyle and a lifelong concern for reform 33cea84b80

Born in Jalandhar, India, Richard Wilberforce was the son of Samuel Wilberforce, ICS, later a judge of the Lahore High Court, and of Katherine Wilberforce, daughter of John Sheepshanks, Bishop of Norwich. His grandfather was Reginald Wilberforce, who helped restore British order in Delhi, after the Indian Rebellion of 1857. His great-grandfather was Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, and his great-great-grandfather was the abolitionist William Wilberforce, a connection which had much influence upon him. 33cea84b80 Wilberforce spent the first seven years of his life in India, before being sent to England in 1914 on the outbreak of the First World War. He attended five preparatory schools, the last being Sandroyd School. From Sandroyd he went to Winchester College in 1920 where Monty Rendall, the headmaster, convinced him to drop Mathematics, in which he excelled, in favour of Classics, to broaden his career options. Wilberforce excelled in his new subject, winning all four top college prizes. 33cea84b80 == Early life and career == 33cea84b80 When he was about 15, Wilberforce was moved with his brother Samuel to the Cambridge graduate Francis Roach Spragg, 13th wrangler in 1808, at Bidborough in Kent; Spragg became vicar of Combe St Nicholas in Somerset in 1823. Spragg was another evangelical, and his wife Eliza was a granddaughter of Henry Venn. One of Samuel's contemporaries there was Henry William Soltau, father of Henrietta Soltau. 33cea84b80 The third son of another bishop, Samuel Wilberforce, and his wife, Emily Sargent (1807–1841) – as well as the grandson of William Wilberforce, leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade – Ernest, was born at his father's rectory, and grew up in Lavington and Cuddesdon, there gaining a love of country sports which lasted his whole life. Ernest's younger brother Basil became Archdeacon of Westminster. Ernest was educated at Harrow from 1854 to 1857, then for 2 years with a private tutor, then from May 1859 to 1862 at Exeter College, Oxford. He showed little academic merit at any of these and – better known as a good oarsman than a good scholar – graduated BA with fourth-class honours. During his time at Oxford he married Frances Mary, third daughter of Sir Charles Anderson, baronet (1804–1891) on 23 June 1863, and subsequently, his attitude to his work and life became more serious, proceeding MA in 1867 and going... 33cea84b80 On 15 April 1797, while at Bath, she met her future husband, William Wilberforce, to whom she had been recommended by Wilberforce's friend, Thomas Babington. The couple were married at Church of St Swithin, Walcot, Bath on 30 May 1797. 33cea84b80

Samuel Wilberforce Wilberforce Samuel Wilberforce (7 September 1805 – 19 July 1873) was an English bishop in the Church of England, and the third son of William Wilberforce. Samuel Wilberforce FRS (7 September 1805 – 19 July 1873) was an English bishop in the Church of England, and the third son of William Wilberforce 33cea84b80

== Early life == 33cea84b80 In 1850, Wilberforce converted to Catholicism, along with his youngest brother, Henry, a parson in Kent. Four years later, a third brother, Robert, would also resign his Anglican archdeaconry and follow them. 33cea84b80 == Biography == 33cea84b80 In 1787, Wilberforce came into contact with Thomas Clarkson and a group of activists against the transatlantic slave trade, including Granville Sharp, Hannah More and Charles Middleton. They persuaded Wilberforce to take on the cause of abolition, and he became a leading English abolitionist. He headed the parliamentary campaign against the British slave trade for 20 years until the passage of the Slave Trade Act 1807. 33cea84b80 Barbara Wilberforce was born in Birches Green, Erdington, Warwickshire, and died in The Vicarage, East Farleigh, Kent. 33cea84b80 Wilberforce combined a religious vocation with significant influence in the theological, political, and scientific circles of Victorian Britain. He is regarded as one of the greatest public speakers of his day. A high church cleric, he served successively as Bishop of Oxford (1845–1869) and Bishop of Winchester (1869–1873). He is now best remembered for his opposition to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution at a debate in 1860. 33cea84b80 Beginning in 1887, WU operated as a partially state-funded and partially private institution. Concerns over the separation of church and state led WU's theology department to separate and establish the independent Payne Theological Seminary. The state-funded division of the school separated from WU in 1947 and became what is today known as Central State University. 33cea84b80 Wilberforce was convinced of the importance of religion, morality and education. He championed causes and campaigns such as the Society for the Suppression of Vice, British missionary work in India, the creation of a free colony in Sierra Leone, the foundation of the Church Mission Society... 33cea84b80

William Wilberforce Bird (merchant) His main career came later in Cape Colony. William Wilberforce Bird (2 July 1758 – 19 April 1836), merchant, civil servant and author, was the Member of Parliament for Coventry from 1796 to 1802 William Wilberforce Bird (2 July 1758 – 19 April 1836), merchant, civil servant and author, was the Member of Parliament for Coventry from 1796 to 1802 33cea84b80

Ernest Wilberforce From 1882 to 1896 he was the first Anglican Bishop of Newcastle upon the diocese's creation, and from 1896 to 1907 he was Bishop of Chichester. another bishop, Samuel Wilberforce, and his wife, Emily Sargent (1807–1841) – as well as the grandson of William Wilberforce, leader of the movement Ernest Roland Wilberforce (22 January 1840 – 9 September 1907) was an Anglican clergyman and bishop 33cea84b80

Basil Wilberforce Basil Wilberforce; a memoir. London: E. Stock. (1917). London: J Albert Basil Orme Wilberforce (14 February 1841 – 13 May 1916) was an Anglican priest and author in the second half of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th. He was the Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons and Archdeacon of Westminster. Russell, George William Erskine (1918). Archdeacon Wilberforce, his ideals and teaching 33cea84b80

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